cuss some "curique aberrations of thinking" he had witnessed of late. Some of these he had respected, but he feared they were not doing notable thinking nowadays. Did these men dare suggest that America should; reject the peace and stand alone in the world? They believe that the United States is so strong that it could do this, said the President, but he knew that this indicated ignorance of the state of the world.

'We cannot escape rehabilitating the markets of the world," said Mr. Wilson, "if our own markets are to not have been better occasion for test-

a "lone hand," a hand "frozen out," and that he said would be the result of rejecting the treaty. He put it even more strongly: that the United States must carry its new world burden or be ruined.

"As the other nations trusted us war was a commercial and industrial war, not a political war."

at the business men of St. Louis, warning them that if the treaty was

There can be no League of Naecome a partner in the League of Nations then I predict we shall be the senior partner.

"Armed Isolation or Peace." "We have our choice." he added.

"armed isolation or partnership and peace."

He wondered "if some of the gentlemen who are commenting on this treaty ever read it." and added that if he knew who hadn't he would send them a copy, and many voices yelled: "Reed; Jim Reed!" He said that the covenant of the League of Nations is a covenant for arbitration and discussion, and repeated his afternoon's explanation of Article X., including the nine months enforced discussion before war and the boycott threat. He emphasized here, as he has emphasized all along, that war would be most improbable under Article X and a boycott.

"I am trying." said the President. "to be what some men don't know how to be, a plain spoken, simple American. I did not come out here because I was afraid of what would happen, but to get away from Washington. There you hear so much politics that you wish both parties were smothered by their own gas. I came, too, to give a hint to some people that the American people still know

Mr. Wilson listed the weak nations dad, and asserted that these could not stand unless supported by a league of nations, and that there could be no league unless America went in. He ended a rather brief address at 9:10 P. M., having made his pretentious speech for the day at the Chamber of Commerce at noon.

Any observer who could write that he had detected any enthusiasm in any of the cities Mr. Wilson has vis ited for the cause of an unamended league, or, to make it stronger, for any kird of league, would be writing ar outright falsehood. Not one of the signs and symptoms of eager public ble, and wherever one goes, wherever one makes inquiries of levelheaded ocrats or Republicans, the estimate is confirmed and corroborated.

Everywhere there is apparent great public respect for and interest in the President of the United States, and some of the expressions of this traditional respect and interest are fine and beautiful things. Here and there are evidences of personal regard and liking for Woodrow Wilson, though he is longer the hero to the Central States that he was before his partisan appeal preceding the last Congressional election, especially in Missouri, But for his cause, the cause of the League of Nations, there isn't even topid enthusiasm. One could mention the names of stalwart Democrats in the three cities that have been visited who are alarmed and apprehensive about the whole business, but who keep quiet publicly because they

Wilson Senses the Feeling.

If anybody in the East doubts the truth of this let him travel in this part of the country and exercise his tongue questioning folk who know what their neighbors are thinking about. If he should do that he would not get the notion that Senators New (Ind.) and Watson (Ind.) or Harding (Ohlo) or Spencer (Mo.) or Reed (Mo.) are going to be coerced by their people into such unstrained support of the league as Mr. Wilson demands. Certain scarecrows erected to frighten league opponents are already flat upon

People out here are saying that Mr. world there will be war. These gentle-vilson is much too astute not to per- men assume the role of being very praccoive all this, too acute not to perceive that there can be no ratified treaty withthat there can be no ratified treaty without some American reservations, and
this belief has produced an irritation
which appears to be increasing as the
Presidential special goes westward. For
"get together and get the job done
with" pretty hearly has become the
motto of the whole country, utterly irrespective of politica. It is the thing one
hears on all sides.

In entering St. Louis to-day the President found notably handsome arrangeinto protecting them, and let them show me
how they will prove that having gone
into an enterprise they are not alsolutely contemptible quitters if they do
not see the game through. They joined
want to get into war to protect every
little nation in the world."

Mr. Wilson came, he said, to dis-Suffer

BELL-ANS
INDIGESTION
AS CERT
Hot water
Sure Relief BELL-ANS

air one breathed.

Only the Children Cheer.

Here, too, was the opportunity in most definite form to reveal what the people, with a capital P, really thought. Well, the only thing that was demonstrated was the fact that Americans are always keen, to get help the properture of the control of "As the other nations trusted us keen to get a look at their President, beyond measure, so the reaction bill for Mr. Wilson's welcome was ninewill be beyond measure if we fall in tenths quantity and about one-tenth our duty," said the President. "This warmth and the wild hurrah stuff was concerned. There was no vell in it, no

He talked at some length straight the talked at some length straight the business men of St. Louis, the city to the Statler Hotel the Presidential motor car and its string presidential rejected and the country had to stand alone it would stand alone in a world under arms. He painted the situation of the United States in such case who did their little treble best and as dreadful back breaking taxes, a waved their little freshe beest and vast standing army, huge stores of munitions and possibly an autocratic Government. Then he said:

"There can be no League of Nathur and their little freshe beest and their little freshe beest and taught to do properly. Here and there munitions and possibly an autocratic cheers and gave the Chautauqua salute which one fancied had been rather sacred to Mr. Bryan, these incidents recalling the frequently heard supposition that tions without the United States. It would be only an alliance, and if we become a partner in the League of cheering groups of the immature were long, long links of slent men—men turned out from throbbing factories or humming shops; men that stood and stared as they would have stared, no doubt, at any unusual pectacle

When Presidents touch the heart of the people either by their own vigorous personality or by means of some cause the people are interested in there occur what newspaper reporters call "inci-dents"—little, unexpected happenings which give a flavor to the tale of larger episodes. To-day there were no such incidents. There have not been for two days, save for a Chinese heckler in the gallery at Columbus.

Speeches Do Not Penetrate.

The story of the trip has been a dead level of processions through fairly large, completely tonguetled crowds and of lawlessly dictioned addresses which flawlessly seemed to reach no deeper than the ear drums of the hearers. It makes one wonder and inquire about what the people in this section of the country are thinking about, for they are not nitting up of nights thinking about the League of Fine Passions nor are they worryles about the heart of the world. Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and the party of attaches and correspondents were en-

gulfed temporarily in the lobby of the Statler, and by the time some sort of disentanglement had been reached it was time for the luncheon arranged by the Chamber of Commerce. Extreme pains had been taken to divest this huncheon of any semblance of partisan-ship. It was interesting to note that the three persons directing the affair are Republicans-Frederick D. Gardner, Mayor of the city, and Jackson Johnson, president of the Chamber of Commerce. Moreover, probably the greater number of persons in the 1,200 attending the Louis is now a Republican city.

At the cutset, the Mayor said that politics had been suspended for the day, and Mayor, Governor and chamber pres ident joined in the cheer when an en-thusing shouted: "Three cheers for the tenefactor of the world!" Those observng Mr. Wilson at that moment observed the proud flash of his eye and the tend-ing of his lips. And as he stood to re-spond to the introduction the President, so sprucely garbed in gray, presented an attractive picture.

Defines a Nationalist.

At the beginning he stated his 'nability to understand men who drew a distinction between nationalism and in-ternationalism, adding that the greatest nationalist is the man who wants his nation to be the greatest nation, and the greatest nation is the nation which "penetrates to the heart of its duty and mission among the great nations of the world." He had come from Wushington to discuss treaty matters, he said, because in Washington the "whole subject is surrounded with a mist which it is difficult to, penetrate." He complained that this mist had led the people to believe there were only three or four clauses in the "great human document."

clauses in the "great human document I have brought home from Paris." "You fancy." he said, "that it has a certain Article X. in it, that it has something about Shantung (and the President gave the pronunciation 'Shawn-toong'); that it has something about the Monroe Doctrine in it, and that it has something about quitting, withdrawing from the league, showing that you do not want to play the game Why, these are mere details and in-cidents of a great human enterprise." He discussed for some minutes the

structure of "the whole had business" existing before the war—French terror of Germany, intrigue centreing at Constantinople, the exploiting of weak na-tions for the benefit of the strong, and then said that the Peace Conference met to put an end to all that bad business and so wrote a document which "is the chart and constitution of a new system for the world," with the central object of establishing the independence and protecting the integrity of the weak peo-

"Our Business to Prevent War."

Then came the "contemptible quit-ters," for the President added: "I hear some gentlemen who are themselves incapable of altruistic purposes say, 'Ah, but that is altruistic! It is not our business to take care of the weak nations of the world.' No, but it is our business to prevent war, and if we do not take care of the weak nations of the

In entering St. Louis to-day the President found notably handsome arrangements for his reception. As an experienced national convention city, St. Louis feesed? It was not merely to defeat Germany shows how to attend to the various social requirements and formalities of a Presidential visit. The stage was set for an agreement hand they professed to go in to see to it that nobody after Germany's defeat should repeat the exformany and periment which Germany has tried. And

how do they propose to do that? To leave the material that Germany was going to make her dominating empiro out of helpiess and at her mercy. These gentlemen are dreaming. They are living in a past age which is gone and all but forgotten when we say that we can mind our own business."

He argued that business men should see clearly that what "these gentlemen" propose is for America to mind her own business, having no other, and he pic-tured America as despised, suspected and distrusted on the other side of the water if the treaty falls in the Senate.

Industrial Interests Involved. He said that American trade would go to amash otherwise and added: "I humbly asked leave to appoint a member (of the Reparation Commission) to look after our interests and I was rebuked for it. I am looking after the industrial interests of the United States. I would like to see the other men who are. They are forgetting the industrial interests of the United States and they are doing things that will cut us off and are doing things that will cut us off and be revived. If the world is not going bankrupt."

He explained here the purpose of the Reparation Commission and asked if the United States wanted to play a "lone hand," a hand "frozen out," a if one hand," a hand "frozen out," a if one heard, "a hand "frozen out," a if one heard, "a hand "frozen out," a large one heard here the world for arbitration and discussion, two-thirds of the world for arbitration and discussion, two-thirds of the provisions being devoted to setting up a system of arbitration. It was a scheme which would enforce at least nine. which would enforce at least nine months discussion and probably a year's delay before war could start anywhere, and he was certain that no war would break out if men had a chance to talk things over. The boycott menace against any erring nation, he believed, would be irresistible, a process of suffocation which no nation could resist, such a method as would shut off even Sweden from supplying ore for German muni-

> insuring every nation to safeguard the peace of the world, and then he came not to a defence, but to an explanation of why Japan got Shantung The Presidential special left St. Louis o-night at 11 o'clock for Kansas City. where Mr. Wilson will speak to-morrow

He praised Article XI., his favorice, as

PLEADS FOR TREATY IN ST. LOUIS SPEECH Wilson Tells of Alternatives if Pact Is Rejected.

St. Louis, Sept. 5.—In his address in the Collseum to-night President Wilson

MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: We have met upon an occasion which is much too solemn to care how we look. We ought to care how we think, and I have come here to-night to ask permission to discuss with you of the very curious aberrati of thinking that have taken place in this country of late.

I have sought, I think I have sought, without prejudice, to under-stand the point of view of the men who have been opposing the treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations. Many of them are men whose judgment of a patriotic feeling I have been accustomed to admire and respect. And yet I must admit to you, my fellow countrymen, that it is very hard for me to believe that they have followed their line of thinking to its logical and necessary conclusion, because when you upon their position it is either we ought to reject this treaty alto gether or that we ought to change it in such a way as will make it neces-sary to reopen negotiations with Germany and reconsider the settlements of the peace in many essential par

We cannot do the latter alone, and other nations will not Join us in do-ing it. The only alternative is to re-ject the peace and to do what some of our fellow countrymen have been adivising us to do, stand alone in the

I suppose that most of you realize that it is going to be very difficult for the other nations that were en-gaged in this war to get financially on their feet again. I dare say you read the other day the statement of Herbert Hoover's opinion, an opinion which I always greatly respect, that it will be necessary for the United States immediately to advance \$4,-000,000,000 or \$5,000,000,000 for the rehabilitation of credit and industry on the other side of the water, and I must say to you that I learned nothing in Paris which would leave me to doubt that conclusion. And I think the statement of the sum is a reasonable and conservative state-

World's Fate Affects America.

If the world is going bankrupt, if credit is going to be destroyed, if the industry of the races of the world is soing to be interrupted, our market confined to the United States, trade will be impossible ex-cept within our own borders. If we are to save our own markets and rehabilitate our own industries we must save the financial situation of the world and rehabilitate the mar-

kets of the world.

Germany can't pay for this war unless her industries are revived and the treaty of peace sets up a great commission known as the reparat commission in which it was intended that there should be a finember from the United States as well as from other countries, and the business of this commission will be in part to see that the industries of Germany are revived in order that Germany may pay this great debt which she ower to civilization

That reparation commission can determine the currents of trade, the conditions of credit, of international credit, it can determine how much that Germany is going to buy, where it is going to buy and how it is going to pay for it, and if we must, to save ourselves, contribute to the financial rehabilitation of the world then without being members of this

then without being members of this partnership we must put our money in the hands of those who want to get the markets that belong to us.

That is what these gentlemen call playing a lone hand. It is indeed playing a lone hand—it is playing a hand that is frozen out. We must contribute the money which other nations are to use in order to rehabilitate their industry and credit, and we must make them our antagonists and rivais and not our partners. I put that proposition to any business man, young or old, in the United States and ask him how he likes it and whether he considers United States and ask him how he likes it and whether he considers that a useful way for the United States to stand alone. We have got to carry this burden of reconstruction whether we will or not, or be ruined, and the question is shall we carry it and be ruined anyhow, for that is what these gentlemen propose, that at every point we shall be embarrassed by the whole financial affairs of the world being in the hands of other nations.

The men who propose these things do not understand the selfish interests of the United States. Because here is the rest of the picture, bot

here is the rest of the picture, hot rivalries, burning suspicions, jeal-ousies, arrangements made every-where if possible to shut us out because if we won't come in as equals we ought to be shut out.

As it stands now every nation trusts us. They look to us. They long that we shall undertake any-thing for their assistance rather than that any other nation should undertake it. And if we say we are in this world to live by ourselves and we get what we can out of it by any selfish process then the reaction will change the whole heart and attitude of the world toward this great, free, justice loving

DEMOCRACY

In three months Aulus Vitellius, Emperor of Rome, spent more than \$4,000,000 on epicurean pleasure, ransacking the world for new delicacies to titillate his palate.

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people and after you have changed the attitude of the world what have you produced? Peace? Why, my fellow citizens, is there any man here the seed of war in the modern world is industrial and commercial rivalry?
Ladies and gentlemen, I don't may it because I am an American and

my heart is full of the same pride that fills yours with regard to the power and the spirit of this great nation, but merely because it is a fact which I think everybody would admit outside of America as well as inside of America, the organization contemplated by the League of Na-tions without the United States would merely be an alliance and not a league of nations. It would be an alliance in which the partnership would be between the more powerful European nations and Japan, and the other party to the world arrange-ment, the antagonists, the disassociative party, the party to be standing off and to be watched by the alliance, would be the United States of Amer

Rest of World Our Rivals.

This war was a commercial and industrial war. It was not a political war. Very well, then, if we must stand apart and be the hostile rivals of the rest of the world, then we must do something else; we must be physically ready for anything to come. We must have a great stand ing army. We must see to it that every man in America is trained to arms. We must see to it that there are ammunitions and guns enough for an army. That means a mobilized nation. They are not only laid up in store but they are kept up to date so that they are ready to use to-mor-row. And what does that mean? Reduction of taxes? No. Not only the continuation of the present taxes but the increase of the present taxes; it means something very much more serious than that

We can stand that so far as the expense is concerned, if we care to keep up the high cost of living and enjoy the other iuxuries that we have recently enjoyed. But what is much more serious, we have got to have the sort of organization which is the only kind of organization that can handle armies of that sort. We may say what we please of the German Government that has been destroyed. my fellow citizens, but it was the only sort of government that could handle an armed nation. You can't handle an armed nation by vote. You can't handle an armed nation if ! is democratic, because democracies don't go to war that way. You have got to have concentrated, militaris-

run a nation of that sort.
And you can't watch other nations with your unassisted eye. You have got to watch them by secret agencies planted everywhere. And let me testify to this, my fellow citizens. I not only did not know it until we go into this war but I did not believe it when I was told that it was true. Germany was not the only country that maintained a secret service. Every country in Europe maintained it, because they had to be ready for Germany's spring upon them, and the only difference between the German secret service and the other secret services was that the German secret service found out more than the

Under the league plan the financial leadership will be ours, the industrial supremacy will be ours, the industrial supremacy will be ours, the commercial advantage will be ours, and the other countries of the world will look to us, and, shall I say, are looking to us, for leadership and direction.

Armed Isolation an Alternative Very well, then, if I am to com-pete with the critics of this league, and of this treaty, as a selfish American I say I want to get in and get in as quick as I can I want to be inside and know how the thing is run, and help to run it, so that have the alternative, armed isolation

or peaceful partnership.

Can any sane man hesitate as to the choice, and can any sane man ask the question. Which is the way f peace?
I have heard some men say, with

an amazing ignorance, that the cove-nant of the League of Nations was an arrangement for war. Very well. The other arrangement, what would it be? An arrangement for peace, for kindliness, for cooperation? Would everybody becken us to their markets?

markets?
I cannot bring my credulity up to that point. I have reached years of discretion, and I have met some very young men who know a great deal more than some very old men. There isn't a phrase of doubtful meaning in the whole document.

And what is the meaning? It is that the covenant of the League of Nations is a covenant of arbitration and discussion.

and discussion.

Had anybody ever told you that before? I dare say that everybody you have heard about this document discusses Article X.

Well, there are twenty-five other articles in it and all of them are about something else.

They discuss how soon and how

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quick we can get out of it. Well, I am not a quitter for one. We can get out just as soon as we want to, but we don't want to get out just as soon as we get in.

And then they talk about the Monge Doctrine when it surgestly save roe Doctrine, when it expressly says that nothing in that instrument shall be construed as affecting in any way the validity of the Monroe Doctrine. It says so in so many words, And all the other things they talk about draw your attention from the

about draw your attention from the essentials.

The essential matter, my fellow citizens, is this: All members of that league promise that they will never go to war without first submitting the questions at issue to arbitration and absolutely abiding by the decision of the arbitrators. Or, if they are not willing to submit it to arbitration, which it is allowed by the decision of the arbitrators. submit it to discussion by the capital council of the league; that they will give the council of the league six months in which to consider it, and that if they do not like the opinion of the council they will wait three months after the opinion is rendered before going to war.

Obeys Orders of Both Parties

Obeys Orders of Both Parties.

This afternoon a book I had forsoften all about, one of the campaign
books of the last political compaign,
was put in my hands, and I found
in that book the platforms of the
two parties, and in both those platforms they advocated just such an
arrangement as the League of Nations. When I was on the other
side of the water I did not know
I was taking, obeying orders, from
both parties. But I was.
Now, I want you to understand.

Now, I want you to understand, my fellow citizens, that I didn't leave my fellow citizens, that I didn't leave Washington and come out on this trip because I doubted what was going to happen, I didn't. For one thing, I wanted to have the pleasure of leaving Washington and for an-other thing I wanted to have the very much greater pleasure of feel-ing the inspirntion that I would get from you. Things get very lonely you trom you. Image get very lonely in Washington some times. The real voice of the great people of America some times sounds faint and distant. In that atrange seity you hear politics until you wish that both parties were smothered in their own gas.

This nation went into this war to see it through it the and and the

to see it through to the end, and th end has not come yet. This is the beginning, not of the war, but of the processes which are going to render war like tifis impossible. There are no other processes than these that are proposed in this great treaty. It is a treaty

We are in the presence, therefore of the most solemn choice that this people was ever called upon to make. That choice is nothing less than this: Shall America redeem her piedges to the world? America is made up the peoples of the world, and she has said to mankind at her birth, "We have come to redeem the world by giving it liberty and justice." Now we are called upon before the tri-bunal of mankind to redeem that immortal pledge.

POLITICS ADJOURNED FOR TREATY TOUR

No Place in Discussions, Wilson Tells St. Louis.

St. Louis, Sept. 5.—In his address at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon at noon to-day President Wilson said: I am glad to hear the Mayor say, and I believe it is true, that politics is adjourned. Politics has no place-

I mean party politics—has no place, my fellow citizens, in the subjects that we are now obliged to discuss and decide. I have sometimes heard gentle-men discussing the questions that are now before us with a distinction drawn between nationalism and internationalism in these matters. It is very difficult for me to follow their

distinction. The present nationalist is the man who wants his nation be the greatest nation, and the great-est nation is the nation which penetrates to the heart of its duty and mission among the nations of It is in the light of ideas of this sort that I conceive it a privilege to discuss the matters that I have come

away from Washington to discuss. I have come to discuss them because, apparently, it is difficult to discus them in Washington. The whole subject is surrounded with mists which it is difficult to penetrate. One of the most interesting things that I realized after I got to the other side of the water was that the mental attitude of the French peo-

ple with regard to the settlement of this war was largely determined by the fact that for nearly fifty years they had expected it. We cannot, we will not live another fifty years under the cloud of that terror.

The terror had been there all the time and the war was its flame and

consummation, and it had been ex-ecuted because the politics of Eu-rope were based upon a definite conception. That conception was that the strong had all the rights and that all that the weak could enjoy was what the strong permitted them

One of the centres of all the bad business was in the town of Constan-tinople. And that was because Constantinople was the key to the weak part of Europe. That was where the pawns were, not the kings and the queens and castles and the bishops and the rest of the chess game of politics, but the little pawris. And every international conference that preceded the conference at Paris had been intended to consummate the ar rangements for that game

Peace Treaty a Charter.

The treaty of peace with Germany is a charter and constitution of new system for the world, and tha new system to the world, and that new system is based upon an abso-lute reversal of the principles of the old system. The essential object of that treaty is to establish the independence and protect the integrity of

the weak peoples of the world.

I hear some gentlemen who are themselves incapable of altruistic purposes say, "Oh, but that is altru-istic. It is not our business to take care of the weak nations of the world." No, but it is our business to prevent wars, and if we don't take care of the weak nations of the world there will be war. Let them show me how they will keep out of war by not protecting them. Let them show me how they will prove that having gone into an enterprise they are not absolutely contemptible quitters if they don't see the game through

What was the old formula of pan-What was the old formula of pan-dermanism? From Bremen to Bag-dad wasn't it? Well, look at the map. What lies between Bremen and Bagdad? After you get past the German territory there is Poland, there is Bohemia, which we have made into Czecho-Slovakia; there is Hungary, which is now divided from Austria and does not share Austria's strength, There is Rumania, there is Jugoslavia, there is broken Turkey and then Persia and Bagdad. We have undertaken to say this route is

Our own business? Is there a merchant present here or any manu-facturer or any banker that can say that our interests are separate from the interests of the rest of the world commercially, industrially, finan-cially? And when he draws a pic-ture to himself, if he is frank, of what some gentlemen propose, this is what he sees: America minding her own business, and having no other. Despised, suspected, disfrusted; and on the other side of the water the treaty and its operation interrupted? Not at all. We are a great nation, my fellow citizens, but the treaty is going to be applied just the same whether we take part in it or not,

The reparation commission created by the treaty was created for the purpose of seeing that Germany pays the reparation. Not only that, but some of you gentlemen know we used to have trade with Germany. All of that trade is going to be in the hands and under the control of the rearrange. and under the control of the repara-

Rebuked for Request.

I humbly asked leave to appoint a member to look after our interests and I was rebuked for it. I am looking after the industrial interests of the United States; I would like to see the other men who are. They are forgetting the industrial interests of the United States and they are doing things that will cut us off and our trade off from the normal channels, because the reparations comm can determine where Germany buys, what Germany buys and how much

Germany buys.

Now, is it minding our business to keep out of that? On the contrary it is handing our business over to people who are not particularly interested in seeing that it prospers. The broader aspects of this subject are seldom brought to your attention; it is the little picayune details

I beg that you will not conceive of the League of Nations as a combination of the world for war, for that is exactly what it is not. It is a combination of the world for arbitration and discussion.

Any member of the league which

breaks these promises with regard to arbitration or discussion is to be deemed thereby to have committed an act of war against the other members of the league; not merely to have done any immoral thing, but by refusing to obey those processes to have committed an act of war.

And you know what then happens. You say, "Yes; we form an army and go to fight them." Not at all. We shut our doors and lock out, we boy-cott them. Just so soon as that is done they cannot ship cargoes out or receive them shipped in; they cannot send a telegraphic message; they cannot send or receive a letter. don't think that after that it will necessary to do any fighting at all. Now, that is the League of Nations—an agreement to arbitrate and discuss, and an agreement that if

you do not arbitrate and discuss you

shall be absolutely boycotted and starved out.

And there is added to this this very interesting thing: There can hereafter be no secret treaties. The provision of the covenant is that provision of the covenant is that every treaty or international under-standing shall be registered. I be-lieve the word is, with the general secretary of the league; that the general secretary shall publish it in full just as soon as it is possible for publish it; that no treats shall be valid which is not thus

Shantung Settlement. It was very embarraseing, my fel-

low citizens, when you thought you were approaching an ideal solution of a momentous question to find that some of your principal colleagues had given the whole thing away. And that leads me to speak just in passing of what has given a great many people unnatural distress. I mean Shantung settlement; the settlement with regard to a portion of the province of Shantung in Chima. Great Britain and others, as everybody knows, in order to make it more certain that Japan would come into the war and so assist to clear the Pacific of the German fleets, had promised that any rights that Ger-many had in China should, in the case of the victory of the Allies, pass to Japan. There was no qualification in the promise. She was to get ex-actly what Germany had. And so the only thing that was possible was the only thing that was possible was to induce Japan to promise—and I want to say in all fairness—for it wouldn't be fair if I didn't say it, that Japan did very handsomely make the promises which were requested of her—that she would re-tain in Shantung none of the sov-ereign rights which Germany had enjoyed there but would return the sovereignty without qualification to China and retain in Shantung prov-ince only what other nationalities had elsewhere: economic rights with regard to development and administration of the railroad and of cer-tain mines which had become at-tached to the railway. That is her

And, personally, I haven't the alightest doubt that she will fulfil that promise. She cannot fulfil it right now because the thing doesn't come into operation until three months after the treaty is ratified, so that we must not be too impatient about it. But she will fulfil those promises. And suppose that we said promises. And suppose that we said we wouldn't assent? England and others must assent, and if we are go-

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ing to get Shantung province back for China and those gentlemen don't want to engage in foreign wars how

are they going to get it back?
Their idea of not getting into trouble seems to be to stand for the greatest possible number of unworkable propositions. All very well to talk about standing by China. But how are you standing by China when you withdraw from the only arrange-ments by which China can be as-sisted?

If you are China's friend, but don't go into the council where you can act as China's friend; if you are China's friend, then put her in a position where these concessions which have been made need not be carried out; if you are China's friend, scut-tle and run. That is not the kind of American I am.

Partners With World.

Article X. cuts at the very heart and is the only instrument that will cut to the very heart of the old system. We are partners with the rest of the world in respecting the territorial integrity and political inde-pendence of the others. They are all under solemn bond themselves to respect and preserve those things: if they don't preserve them, if they don't respect them and preserve them. what happens? The council of the league then advises the several members of the league what it is neces-

sary to do.

Well, but somebody says, suppose we are a party to the quarrel. I cannot suppose that, because I know that the United States is not going to disregard the territorial integrity or the political independence of any other nation. But they insist upon the argument. What these gentlemen are afraid of is that we will get into trouble. If we are a party, we are in trouble aiready. And if we are not a party we control the advice of the party we control the advice of the council by our own vote. And, my friends, that is a little like an open and shut game, and I am not afraid of advice which we give ourselves.

And yet that is the whole of the bugaboo which these gentlemen have been parading before you.

Let me stop a moment on the words external aggression. Why were they external aggression. Why were they put in? Because every man who sat at that board held that the right of revolution was sacred and must not be interfered with. Any kind of a row can happen inside and it is no-body's right to interfere. The only thing that there's any right to object to or interfere with is external exto or interfere with is external ag-gression by some outside Power un-dertaking to take a piece of territory or to interfere with the internal political arrangements of the country which is suffering from the aggres-sion; because territorial integrity does not mean that you cannot in-

rade another country.

It means that you cannot invade it and stay in it. I haven't impaired the political integrity of your back yard if I walked into it: but I very ing there and won't get out And the impairment, the integrity contemplated in this article is the

kind of integrity which is violated if there is a seizure of territory, if there is an attempted annexation, if there in an attempted continuing domina-tion either of the terrifory itself or the methods of government inside of that territory.

U. S. FORCE TO POLICE WIDE GERMAN ZONE

Foch Acts on Gen. Pershing's Recommendations.

COBLENZ, Sept. 4 (delayed).—The German territory to be controlled by American forces, in conformity with the decision of Marshal Foch, announced yesterday, comprises an area 3,400 square kilometers. This territo is virtually the same as that which Ger Pershing some weeks ago recommended for allotment as capable of being handled by the Americans without an increase their forces. The total area occupied the Allies is \$7,000 square kilometers. The American units will not be us

outside the occupied zone without spielfic orders from Washington. Word to this effect was received headquarters here to-day from the W Department. The order ties and the policy of the Rhine fore out the armistice conditions until the ratification of peace and for permanent occupation when the governing power in the occupied area passes to cit

trol under the interallied Rhineland high commission. After ratification of peace orders pertaining to the use of American troops for emergencies within the occupied zone will come from the high commission, b before any of these forces may be as-signed to duty outside the occupied ter-ritory the orders must originate in the

War Department at Washington.
Conforming with Marshal Foch's recent decision extending the American area, units of the Eighth Division to day began taking over the bridgehead outposts which had been patrolled by the French since the departure of the First Division for home August 15. Accord-ing to present plans the permanent troops in the Rhineland will aggregate

ALBERT TO SAIL SEPT. 30.

George Washington Will Bring Belgian King to the U. 5. BRUSSELS, Sept. 5.—It is announced that King Albert and Queen Elizabeth with Crown Prince Leopold, will sail on September 22 for the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- The "Pres. dential Ship" George Washington which Mr. Wilson made his voyages therepe to attend the Peace Conference will bring King Albert and Queen beth of Belgium to the United Sta-month, it was announced to-day Navy Department. The vessel at New York undergoing minor alto



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